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REVIEW.

"A candid Examination of certain Doctrines laid down and contended for by the friends of Sabbath Mails; or a brief inquiry into the religious character, obligations and powers of the government of the United States, the rights and privileges of our citizens, the tendency of the christian religion, and the danger to be apprehended from the prevalence of infidelity: By the Spirit of Seventy-Six." Ithaca, 1829.

There is a general apathy among Christians, in regard to the religious character of our nation, which is truly marvellous. Men who are decidedly of a worldly spirit may act consistently with their character, while they remain indifferent to the subject; but men who believe in the bible, who believe that there is a God that judgeth in the earth; that he will certainly frown upon the nations that continue to despise his authority, and blot them from the earth; while upon the nations that honour him, he will confer the most abundant blessings; men who believe these things, have every motive to stir them up to inquiry, to anxious investigation, and to correspondent exertions; and certainly, for such men to remain careless, and even dead, to the subject, is inconsistent and inexcusable.

What if pretended religionists have sometimes seized upon the reins of government; does this prove the danger of the proper influence of *true* religion? As well might we prove by the same argument, the danger of a well regulated civil power; for every form of civil power has been made in ten thousand instances the engine of oppression. There is nothing valuable on earth, that cannot be counterfeited or perverted; and to say, therefore, that every such thing is to be cast aside as dangerous, is to cast reason herself aside, and act the part of madmen.

What if a national religious establishment, properly so called, is altogether inconsistent with a popular form of government? Is it therefore necessary, that men in office should openly cast off their allegiance from heaven, and compel the people to break the laws of God? It is easy to raise the cry of "church and state," or "religious aristocracy," as a means of blinding the public, and driving men from the deliberate use of their own powers of investigation; but it is the cry of sheer infidelity, nothing less or more; and it is high time for Christians, if not for all *honest* politicians, to treat it with its merited contempt. If religious liberty has any thing more than a name to live, in such a government as ours, then let its nature be carefully investigated and defined, and preserved from the corruption of demagogues and mad politicians. And if the laws of God *externally* have the least binding obligation upon men in power, let us see what is the nature of the obligation, when fairly stripped of all the sophistry which surrounds it. Let our rulers, who would from mere motives of convenience or popularity, cast open contempt upon the laws of the Most High, and compel others to do the same, at a forfeiture of "pains and penalties," be fearlessly told the consequences of such conduct, whether they will hear or forbear. This is a duty which honest men owe to themselves and to community.

We have not *now* leisure to pursue the subject; nor shall we regret it, since such a pamphlet as the above named is before us. Take the following as an example:—

CHAPTER I.

The Leading Sentiments of the New System.

The leading and distinctive sentiments of this new class of politicians may be summed up in the following articles:—

I. The United States, in their national capacity, are not a christian people, nor ought they to acknowledge the authority of any religion.

II. The government is not bound by the word of God, nor is it at liberty to know or respect his law.

III. Congress have a right to pass laws requiring our citizens to violate the precepts of christianity.

IV. There should be no laws in our country to punish or prevent crimes against God and *religion*, however demoralising they may be in their tendency, provided they do not interfere with the rights of others.

V. Christians and moral men have no right to associate together, to discountenance by their influence and patronage, wicked and immoral practices.

VI. The prevalence of religion through our country would endanger the liberties of the people.

These, fellow-citizens, are some of the leading sentiments of that class of men, who are marshalling themselves against the religious institutions of our country, and who are daily making proselytes and gathering strength.

I am aware that to thousands it will appear incredible, that sentiments so at war with the holy scriptures, and with the doctrines laid down by the best writers on public law, and so entirely subversive of the best interests of society, could be held by any great number of the American people. But however incredible it may appear, the existence of such a party can no longer be doubted, and some recent events have shown, that among them are men high in office and in influence.

The preceding will give some idea of the style and manner of the writer; and serve in some measure to unfold his design. The pamphlet is divided into eight chapters; and it closes with an address "to the moral and reflecting part of the people of the United States of America;" all of which is much to the purpose. But our readers shall hear from it again.

[*To be continued.*]

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.—No. II.

Mr. and Mrs. B——, of C——, lived for a time as the united head of their household, without hope and without God in the world. All their wishes and anticipations were confined to the objects of time and sense. Religion was ther greatest aversion. They had no taste for its enjoyments, and no regard for its claims; and when its dread sanctions stole upon them in moments of reflection, they would feel as if an enemy had found them, whose demands were unreasonable, and whose threatenings, in all probability, would never be executed.

Thus they lived, harmoniously, secure in sin, serving the god of this world, like thousands around them, with all their faculties of body and soul. Years rolled on, and they had well nigh ripened for destruction, when divine grace interposed for the salvation of the husband. His convictions of sin were rational and clear; and when he fled to the all atoning sacrifice, he found peace in believing, and knew the joys of a pardoned penitent. This was more than his companion could endure. She was no longer the same woman as formerly. She had a heart of adamant. She railed; she reviled; she insulted her husband amidst his devotions; she broke in upon his hours of retirement; she almost literally planted thorns in his bosom, that she might compel him to resume his former course of life, and participate in all her carnal pursuits.

Had she been more tender, cautious and insinuating; had she waited the favourable hour of temptation and decline; or had she veiled her designs in that species of latent hypocrisy, which, without really suspecting itself, imposes upon the good will of others, she might, perhaps, ere long, have ensnared her husband, and stayed for a while his progress in divine things. For who does not know the all-pervading influence of an affectionate bosom companion? The susceptible heart is easily held in captivity by such mingled tenderness and delicacy. It is not too much to suppose that thousands of both sexes may even lose their souls, by yielding too implicitly to such an influence.

Mr. B——, however, was placed in different circumstances. The wife of his bosom no longer treated him with affection; nor would she be at peace with him on any other conditions than that of his abandoning the duty of prayer. She even drove him, by her rudeness and impiety, from the family altar; but happily this only drove him nearer the mercy seat. He still prayed by himself in an upper chamber, from day to day, amid the noise and bustle of a disturbed house beneath him. He did not faint in prayer. He struggled hard and long. He filled his mouth with arguments, and poured forth the deep groanings of a troubled spirit. This was a trying period—a pardoned rebel pleading for a rebel still in arms, raging in hostility, and that rebel his bosom companion, whom he had fondly loved and cherished! Had he fainted, had he yielded in the conflict, all might have been lost. Life and death eternal seemed to hang on the issue of his intercessions. But his prayers came up as a memorial; and at length the storm beneath him was followed by a calm. The tempest was succeeded by the still small voice. Opposition ceased. The woman appeared quiet, though no one, not even herself, knew or suspected the cause. She gave no visible tokens of distress or alarm. Even her solemnity, accompanied as it was with silence, might at first have been mistaken for another aspect of obduracy. Nor did the secret begin to be revealed, till with timid footsteps she ventured to follow her husband to his retirement, and kneel by his side in prayer.—Words cannot paint the joy and gratitude he then felt. Years have since passed away; and both are probably now in a world of spirits. The woman could never give much account of herself. She only knew that the things which she once perfectly hated, had at length become the joy of her heart. For more than twenty years afterwards she lived a professed disciple of Jesus, and in all things adorned her profession. The family, during this period, was like the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite, where dwelt the ark of the Lord.

P——R.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. X.

I would content myself with saying, in reference to the remaining treaties, that they are perfectly consistent with the preceding ones, were it not that this sweeping declaration would by no means do justice to the cause of the Indians. Several of these treaties contain now and striking illustrations of the doctrine that the Cherokees were understood to possess their country in full sovereignty.

Fourth Treaty of Tellico, or ninth National Compact with the Cherokees.

This treaty was executed October 27, 1805, at the same place, by the same commissioners, and fourteen of the same chiefs, and only two days after the next preceding one. The occasion of it is sufficiently explained in the first article:—

ART. 1. Whereas it has been represented by the one party to the other, that the section of land on which the garrison of Southwest Point stands, and which extends to Kingston, is likely to be a desirable place for the Assembly of the state of Tennessee to convene at, (a committee from that body, now in session, having viewed the situation): Now, the Cherokees, *being possessed of a spirit of conciliation*, and seeing that this tract is desired for public purposes, and not for individual advantages, *reserving the ferries to themselves, quit-claim and cede* to the United States, the said section of land, understanding, at the same time, that the buildings erected by the public, are to belong to the public, as well as the occupation of the same during the pleasure of government. We also cede to the United States the first island in the Tennessee about the mouth of the Clinch."

ART. 2. The Cherokees grant a mail road to the United States, from Tellico to the Tombigbee, "to be laid out by viewers appointed on both sides."

ART. 3. "In consideration of the above *cession and relinquishment*, the United States agree to pay to the said Cherokee Indians $1600."

ART. 4. The treaty to be obligatory when ratified.

Ratified by Mr. Jefferson and the Senate.

Within a year or two past, the statesmen of Georgia have contended that the national government has no authority to make treaties with Indians, living, as they describe the matter, "within the limits of a sovereign and independent state." The fact is, that the national government is the only competent authority, under the federal constitution, to enter into any engagements with the Indian tribes, which yet retain their organisation as separate communities, and are acknowledged to possess a title to land within definite limits. The uniform practice of the government has accorded with these principles; and Georgia herself has, until very lately, been urging Congress and the Executive to hold treaties with the Cherokees.

How did the state of Tennessee understand this subject? Let the first article of the preceding treaty answer. The Legislature of Tennessee, desirous of obtaining a site for the erection of buildings to accommodate their state government, sent a committee to view the point, at the junction of the Tennessee and Clinch. The boundary, as it then stood, ran very near this point; and the state solicited a square mile for the public object above described. The Cherokees, out of a spirit of conciliation, and for $1600 in money, ceded the section of land, with these remarkable reservations, viz. that they were to retain the ferries at the seat of government of Tennessee; and that the grant was made for public objects only. Of course the land would revert to the Cherokees, if the seat of government should be removed. As the Legislature afterwards fixed the seat of government farther west, no public buildings were erected at this place. Narrower boundaries were subsequently established between the United States and the Cherokees; but the ferries were held for a long time, if they are not now held by the assignees of the Cherokees. The treaty was ratified by Pres't Jefferson and the Senate.

The whole transaction strongly illustrates several important positions, which have been taken, or implied in the preceding discussion; such as the inviolability of the Cherokee territory; the right of the Cherokees to make or withhold cessions of land, according to their pleasure; their right to impose such restrictions upon their grants as they pleased; and the treaty-making power of the United States being the only medium by which a state can get a proper title to Indian territory.

Treaty of Washington, or tenth Compact with the Cherokees.

This treaty was negociated at Washington, January 7, 1806, by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, and seventeen Cherokee chiefs and warriors.

The object appears to have been to adjust certain claims of the Cherokee and Chickasaws to the same lands, lying between the Tennessee river and Duck river, in what is now West-Tennessee. This was done by obtaining a relinquishment to the United States of "all the right, title, interest, and claim, which the Cherokees or their nation have, or ever had," to the tract described, except that two reservations of small portions of this tract are made by the Cherokees.

The United States give $10,000, and certain privileges, in consideration of the above relinquishment.

The United States also agree to use their influence, to have a certain boundary established between the Cherokee and Chickasaws, on the south side of the Tennessee river; "but it is understood by the contracting parties, that the United States do not *engage* to have the aforesaid line or boundary established, but only to endeavour *to prevail on the Chickasaw nation to consent to such a line*, as a boundary *between the two nations*."

Here it is implied, in the strongest manner that the United States had no right to encroach upon Indian territory, or to fix boundaries between neighbouring tribes; and that these tribes had, as *separate nations*, the unquestioned power to settle their own boundaries.

The government of the United States was willing, however, to act the part of a mediator in the adjustment of the boundaries Ratified by Mr. Jefferson and the Senate.

Treaty of Chickasaw Old Fields, or eleventh Compact with the Cherokees.

This treaty was executed by Return J. Meigs and James Robertson, on the one part, and five Cherokee chiefs on the other, September 11, 1807.

It was made to 'elucidate' the next preceding treaty, or to ascertain the real intention as to the boundary. The Cherokees were to receive $2000, for 'their readiness to place *the limits of the land ceded out of all doubt*;' and it was stipulated that "the Cherokee hunters, as hath been the custom in such cases, may hunt *on such ceded tract*, until by the fulness of settlers, it should become improper."

This is the second instance, in which a privilege to hunt on *ceded lands* is granted; that is, the Cherokees were allowed to exercise the same rights of ownership over land which they had quit claimed and sold, and for which they had been paid, as (if we are to believe the present Secretary of War) they could ever exercise over any of their lands, which had *not* been ceded. I am willing to presume, that the Secretary of War, after mature deliberation, will abandon a position so utterly untenable.

This treaty was ratified by Mr. Jefferson in the usual manner.

Second Treaty of Washington, or twelfth Compact with the Cherokees.

The sole object of this treaty was to obtain for South-Carolina a small portion of mountainous country, lying at the northwest point of that state. It was executed by George Graham, and six Cherokee chiefs, March 22, 1816.

ART. 1. "Whereas the Executive of South-Carolina has made an application to the President of the United States, to extinguish the claim of the Cherokee nation to that part of their lands which lie within the boundaries of the said state, as lately established and agreed upon, between that state and the state of North-Carolina; and as the Cherokee nation is disposed to comply with the wishes of their brothers of South-Carolina, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, to *cede* to the state of South-Carolina, and forever to quit-claim the tract of country contained within the following bounds." [Here the bounds are described, comprising a tract now in the north-west corner of South-Carolina. The tract was of small extent, and of very little value, as it is among the mountains.]

ART. 2. The United States agree, that the state of South-Carolina shall pay the Cherokees $5000 for this grant, in ninety days: "*Provided*, That the Cherokee nation *shall have sanctioned the same in council*; and provided also, that the Executive of the state of South-Carolina shall approve of the stipulations contained in this article."

This treaty was ratified by the parties; viz. President Madison and the Senate, and the Cherokee nation in council assembled; and it was doubtless approved by the Governor of South-Carolina.

Here is another perfect illustration of the manner in which the several states obtained a title to lands which had remained the property of the Indians; though the lands appeared, according to the maps, to belong to those states. White men, not Indians, made the maps. The north-west corner of South-Carolina, as that state appeared on the map, still belonged to the Cherokee Indians. The state wished to obtain possession of this little fraction of mountainous territory. In a manner perfectly fair and honourable, she applied to the general government, requesting that the territory might be purchased of the rightful owners. She does not say that the land belongs to her; but simply that North-Carolina had agreed with South-Carolina, as to the boundary between them, when the land shall have been obtained of the Cherokees. She does not pretend that the Cherokees are bound, or that their rights were in any degree affected, by agreements between third parties. This is a correct view of the subject; and quite as applicable to Georgia, as to South-Carolina, or any other state.

WILLIAM PENN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MISSIONARY AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS AT MALTA.

Mr. Jowett, of the Church of England Missionary Society, has a press here under his direction. Rev. Mr. Schlienz, of Germany, is his assistant. A young gentleman of the same country assists in overseeing the business department. Mr. Jowett has about five men and boys in his printing-office and bindery, besides the principal, who is also a German. This press commenced operation in 1824. The average amount of labour done at this office is about one thousand copies in a day; equal to twelve thousand pages of duodecimo tracts. Belonging to this establishment are founts of Arabic, Italian and Greek types. One or two other kinds are expected. At this press have been printed one Greek book of about three hundred pages, 8vo. a Maltese grammar of about 150, several smaller books, and a variety of tracts in the various languages.

The press belonging to the American Board, and under the direction of Rev. D. Temple, assisted by Rev. Eli Smith, has about the same number of hands employed. It was established in 1822. It has founts of the Armenian, (Armeno-Turkish), Greek and Italian languages. Arabic types are also purchased, and are probably on their way from England.

Rev. S. S. Wilson, missionary to the Greeks, has under his direction, founts of Greek and Italian; and completes about half as much as the presses mentioned above. He is under the direction of the London Missionary Society; and, for some reason, is restricted in his expenditures for the press.

These presses are all permitted to operate, on condition of presenting every thing which is to be printed, to the inspection and approval of government; and circulating none of their publications in these islands or ports. This restriction is but a very little burden to the editors. A few instances have occurred, in which permission has not been granted; but I believe it has been only the prevention of the appearance of books which would have done more hurt than good, unless in one particular case.

Besides the above, Rev. Mr. Keeling, of the Methodist Missionary Society, London, has a chapel, which was built at his direction, in which there is preaching regularly twice every Sabbath, in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at six or seven o'clock. He has also another hired chapel, in which there is preaching as in the other just spoken of. One of these pulpits has been constantly supplied for some years by one or other of the American missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Wilson has also a chapel. In each of these three, there are usually from fifteen to forty, and sometimes fifty attendants, old and young. Rev. Mr. Temple first opened a chapel, which was fuliy attended; but was given up, however, when Mr. Keeling's chapel was opened, by mutual consent. Rev. Mr. Wilson's chapel was opened afterwards.

A considerable number of ladies have formed themselves into a society for the relief of the poor of Malta. Their donations and receipts the last year amounted to about $140. They supply bread, coarse clothing, straw beds, and other necessaries, and occasionally assist in paying rent.

A subscription has been opened by government, for two years past, for the relief of the poor in the country. Several thousand dollars has been contributed by various gentlemen, officers of the army, navy, and foreigners.

The Malta Bible Society consists of four or five directors, who are depositaries for the British & Foreign Bible Society. There are some contributors. A man is employed to keep the books, visit shipping for the purpose of disposing of the word of life, and keeping the accounts of the Society. It has supplies of bibles, testaments, and parts of the scriptures, in the various languages spoken on the borders of the Mediterranean.

WHERE THE BIBLE IS READ.

Beneficial Influences of the Scriptures on the state of Society.

In those provinces in Ireland where the bible is most read, the people are most comfortable and most quiet; while in those provinces where the bible is least read, the people are least comfortable and most disturbed. In the province of Ulster, there are 251 inhabitants to a square mile—the most dense population in Ireland; and there we have the worst and most barren soil, the least likely to be productive; but there, where nature has thinly spread her blessing over the rocks, we find the inhabitants in possession of a blessing which has raised them above all the provinces of the kingdom: There the bible is more generally circulated and read. In Leinster, the inhabitants are 204 to a square mile. This is naturally a better and more fertile province than Ulster; but there the bible is less read, and the province is less comfortable and more disturbed. In Munster, the population is still thinner, and the soil is richer; but the bible is still less read, and the people are still less comfortable. At last, you come to Connaught, the most fruitful province in Ireland, which nature has clothed with the richest verdure; the population is the thinnest, not being more than 161 to a square mile; and there is Ireland's greatest misery—the largest measure of its ignorance and its sufferings; and there the scriptures are almost unknown. These are facts. I do not presume to say in what way a change may be brought about in that country; but I leave you to judge whether a country situated as that is, should not encourage you to circulate more widely the word of God.

The years 1821–2–3, were called years of starvation; and we received £300,000 from England, to save our people from starving; yet in those years, our exports in articles of provisions alone, amounted to sixteen millions sterling; and in 1822, the year of our greatest distress, our exports of provisions were no less than four millions and a half: So that it was not the want of the bountiful provision of nature, which caused our misfortunes; but it was the want of a proper tone of mind, of that enlightening influence, which watches, like a presiding genius, over the happiness and prosperity of the people; and, as a proof of this, I may state that every fraction of that £300,000, which we got from England, was confined in its distribution to the south of Ireland, where the bible is least known; while, in the north, it was not wanted.—*Rev. John Burnet, at Bible Anniversary.*

THE JEWS IN ROME.

The London Jewish Expositor for July, contains a letter from Professor Tholuck, who has been residing at Rome during the last twelve months, and officiating in the Prussian chapel in that city. Under date of March 1st, he says:—

"The Jews are shy in this place for two reasons; first, on account of their own brethren; secondly, on account of the Roman priests, who would greatly disapprove their uniting with Protestants, as they themselves have spread their nets, in order to catch any that might be willing to embrace christianity. I have, nevertheless, the satisfaction to inform you of the remarkable case of a Jew, who, having attended for some time regularly my German bible lectures, which I give in the Prussian chapel, has expressed a strong desire to receive some more instruction in christian truth, and declares himself ready to receive baptism in our protestant chapel as soon as he shall feel his faith well grounded. He is a well educated young man, of independent fortune, so that there is no room for suspecting his sincerity. He declares that he has been hitherto almost without any settled religious principle, but that he has now received a deep impression of the truth of the first tenet of christianity, i.e., that he himself is a sinner. He still, however, wants more proofs of the messiahship of Christ. I am sorry I shall not enjoy the gratification of receiving this young man into our church, the time of my departure being so near at hand; otherwise it would have been a dear memorial of my residence in this place. I have mentioned to you in a former communication, that truly pious convert of the Jewish nation, who lives as tutor in the house of the Prussian ambassador. I have had a good deal of conversation with him, and can again give the strongest attestation to his genuine piety."

SUNDAY IN PERU.

A letter from Callao, February 23, 1829, published in the Baltimore Gazette, gives the following account of the manner in which the Christians of that region observe the Sabbath:—

"Here, as in old Spain, they are passionately fond of bull-fighting, than which nothing can be more sportless and bloody. The evenings of Sabbath days are usually set apart for this celebration. There is a strange inconsistency in the Spanish character both in the old and new world, in which they associate the extremes of piety and vice. On Sabbath morning you see them at mass, conning their rosaries, and prostrating themselves before the elevation of the host, with the most reverential genuflections. After the sun has crossed the meridian, you will find the same individuals in the bull-ring, or cockery, in moods as unreligious, as though "God was not in all their thoughts." The amphitheatre in which those amusements are celebrated, is a government house, which yields a handsome revenue, and is capacious enough to contain ten thousand spectators. The Viceroys thought it no derogation to preside in regalia on those occasions, and I am sorry to say the Presidents have followed the example of their predecessors."

TEMPERANCE.

The following is from a resident in New-England, where the temperance cause has made such unexampled progress:—

For the Western Recorder.

A STRANGE THING.

MR. EDITOR—Can you believe there is any where around you, a minister of the gospel of the orthodox character, who at the present day is vindicating the cause of intemperance, by the moderate use of ardent spirits? This is a fact, as I have been credibly informed. Strange indeed! for the interior of your enlightened, thriving and enterprising state. What can be the motive of such a man? Whatever it may be, his influence is unwittingly on the side of the adversary. O, that the Lord would open the heart of that minister, and show him the force of that text which declares—"He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad."

A LOVER OF ENTIRE ABSTINENCE.

Most of the clergy in this part of the country, we believe, have become *decided* co-operators in the cause. The exceptions, perhaps, are sufficiently numerous, to clear our correspondent from the imputation of personality. Light is fast increasing; and we may anticipate the time as not far distant, when all will be of one heart and one mind.

AN IMPULSE GIVEN IN ENGLAND.

In May last, the Rev. J. L. of New-York, sent some of our temperance publications to a minister in England, particularly those of Chancellor Walworth, Judge Edwards, Dr. Mussey, Mr. Kittredge, Pres. Humphrey, Dr. Beecher, and Dr. Drake. Concerning the effect, the London New Sailor's Magazine says:—"The minister to whom this letter is addressed, has been so deeply interested with the pamphlets sent to him from New-York, on the temperance questions, that he has determined on reprinting them immediately in this country, and endeavouring to awaken public attention in the metropolis to this most important subject. Certainly, if the temperance system could be introduced here as it is in America, it might, generally speaking, be the salvation of half the empire from the most horrid vice. We know of no subject so likely to lessen the awful increase of crime, of which the last report of the House of Commons so loudly com-

plains, if the temperance question could be established and promoted in our sea-port towns. The sailor would almost be an emancipated man, for the destruction of public houses and gin-shops must follow. If this could be circulated in our men-of-war and Indiamen, that grog was not necessary, but pernicious, what a wonderful reformation would be effected. At least, it is worth the trial, and this shall be done. The pamphlets will be ready about the middle of July, which will afford a fine opportunity of circulation during the month."

FRIGHTFUL STATISTICS.

It appears from facts gathered from the records of the city of Louisville, that there have been 135 taverns and tippling shops licensed in this city, since the 10th of last March, where they retail intoxicating liquors by the glass and gill.

It has been ascertained that from the lowest to the highest grade of these houses, they sell from one up to eleven and a half gallons per day. It will be safe therefore to calculate the average sales of each, when taken in the aggregate, at least three gallons a day.

It appears, then, that the total amount of ardent spirits consumed in this city is, 485 gallons per day; 2,835 do. per week; 12,318 do. per month; 147,825 do. per year. This includes the simple articles of brandy, gin and whiskey. Estimating brandy at $2 per gallon, rum and gin at $1.50, and whiskey at 37 cents, it will be far within bounds to place the average cost at 50 cents. There is then expended in this city, for intoxicating liquors, $202.50 per day; $1417.50 per week; $6,159.37 per month; $73,912.50 per year Let it also be remembered that a great portion of this is bought and drank at 6 cents a glass. Suppose but one fourth of it drank in this way; it raises the average cost of the whole to one dollar per gallon, and augments the annual expense for intoxicating liquors in this city of about ten thousand inhabitants, to the enormous sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. This is the tax the citizens of Louisville are paying yearly, to augment that river of liquid fire, that is rolling its burning waves over our land; sweeping its thousands into an untimely grave, and leaving nothing but misery, ruin and death in its train.—*Louis. pa.*

Desperation.—Mr. Hewit stated, at the late anniversaries in New-Hampshire, that one drunkard, after hearing a sermon on temperance, went away, saying, "I had rather go to hell with those that drink, than to go to heaven with those that do not." Another, when asked to sign the constitution of a Temperance Society, said, "No, I would cut my throat first."—*Vermont Chronicle.*

INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

We have before mentioned the departure of a reinforcement of missionaries to South-Africa. The following article from the London Evangelical Magazine, gives some of the particulars:—

The Departure of Dr. Philip and the Missionaries, from England, France, and Prussia.

Thursday, the 16th July, being the day fixed for the missionary party to join the vessel at Gravesend, the Wednesday evening was set apart for a service of *special prayer*, to commend them, finally, to the divine blessing and protection. It was held at the Rev. Andrew Reed's meeting, Cannon-street road, as Dr. Philip and his family had stood in christian fellowship with the church assembling in that place, during their sojourn in England. There were present, Messrs. Prosper Lemue, Isaac Bisseux, and Samuel Rolland, from France; Messrs. John Gottlieb Leipold, Gustavus Adolphus Zahn, Paul Daniel Luckhoff, and Theobald von Wurmb, with his wife, from Prussia; and Messrs. John Baillie and wife, Theophilus Atkinson and wife, Wm. Fyvie and wife, and Dr. Philip and wife, and two daughters, with Miss E. Lyndall, from England; all destined for missionary labour in Africa, except Mr. Fyvie, who is returning to Surat with restored health, and Miss Lyndall, who goes out under the care of Dr. Philip, to raise and conduct an infant school at the Cape.

The service began with singing and prayer. The prayers were offered by Rev. W. Fyvie and I. Bisseux. Rev. A. Reed then explained the order of the service, and particularly introduced the Prussian missionaries to the congregation, as this was the first occasion on which they had appeared in public; with which he connected a brief but interesting account of the missionary society at Barmen, which he, in conjunction with Dr. Philip, Rev. M. Wilkes, and Joshua Wilson, Esq. had recently visited.

Rev. F. Monod, secretary of the Missionary Society in France, and pastor of the protestant church in Paris, then edified and delighted the meeting by a short and animated account of the origin and progress of that society, and of the beneficial influence it had had on the state of religion in that country. He informed the meeting that there were already eighty-six auxiliary societies formed, and that the very effort which had been made to send out the three young men then present, had itself produced the additional sum necessary for its accomplishment.

Baron von Wurmb was next introduced, as the representative of his Prussian brethren, and, by the kind aid of Rev. Mr. Jetter, who acted as his interpreter, addressed the congregation. He expressed himself in a most feeling and pious manner. He spoke of the great joy he had in visiting England, and in beholding the work of the Lord, and in worshipping with English congregations; of the satisfaction he had in going out under the care of Dr. Philip; of the particular pleasure he had in doing so, united with his French brethren, since some years ago he had tho't it his duty to fight against their nation. He then detailed, briefly, the very interesting circumstances of his conversion and devotedness to the work of a missionary, and concluded by expressing his sole dependence on the Lord and Saviour, and by entreating in his name and that of his brethren, the earnest and persevering prayers of the congregation.

Dr. Philip then, as the representative of the English brethren, gave a final and forcible address to the people. He referred to the many emotions which then possessed him; to the encouraging aspect of the times; to the remarkable nature of that meeting, and to the peculiar joy it inspired. He expressed his confidence in Providence, and pledged himself and his brethren to go forward cheerfully in the work; calling on the churches of England, at the same time, to pledge themselves to labour and pray for their success. He then urged, with great earnestness, the necessity of prayer, the trial of separation, and the importance of each one looking forward to the judgment seat of Christ.

After an appropriate hymn, Rev. J. Fletcher expressed his joy at being present at so pentecostal a meeting; and took up the pledge of Dr. Philip, by assuring the brethren who were leaving us, how greatly they were beloved of us, how certainly they would possess an affectionate place in our memories and our prayers, and how fully the ministers and churches felt themselves engaged to support the great cause in which they were embarked, till death.

Rev. A. Reed then commended the missionaries and meeting in solemn prayer to God, to the word of his grace, and the keeping of his providence.

This was altogether a remarkable meeting. It is only once in a life time that one can hope to worship under such circumstances; and the effect on the congregation corresponded with this peculiarity of circumstance. The place was crowded. The people were engaged three hours in the service, and the interest was not only sustained, but advanced, till the utterance of the benediction. The difficulty was to get the people to separate, and when they did depart, it was with the solemn and holy conviction that God had been in the place. May the many prayers offered for our beloved brethren, be richly answered; and may those prayers return on the churches and ministers offering them, in enlarged blessings on themselves.

On Saturday, July 18, the whole of the missionaries sailed from Gravesend, in the ship *Charles Kerr*, Capt. Brodie, for South-Africa and the East-Indies.

From the New-York Observer.

MISSION TO CHINA.

We are happy to announce that the American Seamen's Friend Society have resolved to send Rev. David Abeel, of the reformed Dutch church, to the port of Canton, in China, for the purpose of preaching the gospel to the numerous American and other seamen collected there. It is expected also that he will preach part of the time to those residents in the suburbs of Canton who speak the English tongue, as well as use all practicable means to benefit the Chinese population. After a residence of one year at that port, it is expected, that under the direction of the American Board of Missions, he will visit the Moluccs, and other islands in that region where the Dutch have possessions, and where they once had prosperous missions. All his labours will have an ultimate reference to the good of China, where millions are to be reached with moral blessings only through the medium of those from christian lands, who are gathered around the borders of that dark empire.

It is understood, also, that the American Board of Missions are about to send with Mr. Abeel, a missionary to Canton, who is to learn the Chinese tongue as soon as he may be able, with the design eventually of spreading the gospel in that country. Both of these individuals are to sail from this port on the 10th inst. in the ship Roman.

From the Connecticut Observer.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN EUROPE.

The facts contained in the following letter will be interesting to our readers. It was sent us, in answer to some queries, by a distinguished professor in one of our colleges, who visited Europe two or three years since, for the recovery of his health. No one who has not made the search in reference to this point, can imagine how little information is to be found in the works of travellers, respecting the state of religious feeling and sentiment in Europe. Objects which have been a thousand times described, are described again with the greatest particularity; but the condition of the people in respect to religious privileges and rights, by most travellers, seems to be almost wholly overlooked:—

"The English bring so much money into Rome, that their favour is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the city. They insisted upon having a place of worship.—Pope Pius VII. granted them permission to worship *without the walls*. A guard was stationed at the door, who narrowly observed every one who entered. It was generally understood that one object (if not the sole one) was to exclude any Italian from entering. Such was the statement always made by Protestants, "that this was the object!"

"A friend of mine inquired for the Italian bible at nearly all the booksellers' in Rome, and was told in every case it was prohibited. What would be the punishment for selling it? Severe fines in the first instance, and imprisonment for a repetition of the offence, was the universal reply. The question was frequently asked, What would be the consequence of a Catholic's becoming a Protestant? The reply could only be conjecture; but it was generally supposed he would be put to death—certainly imprisoned. During my residence at Rome, a subscription paper was circulated with great secrecy among the evangelical Protestants, for the purpose of enabling a young man, a student in a college at Sienna, to escape from Italy, in company with an English gentleman. This young man had formed an acquaintance with the family of an English clergyman, from whom I had the account, and gradually became interested in hearing the scriptures read at the house of the clergyman. He had endeavoured to escape into France; but suspicion was entertained, and a passport was refused him. His case excited a lively sensibility, and the general apprehension was that he was in extreme danger, if his tendency towards protestantism should be discovered. A gentleman of high standing in the English government, was to take him out of the country as a member of his suite. I believe the plan succeeded, but am not certain.

"In the kingdom of Sardinia, all my books were carried to the Archbishop, when I entered the kingdom of Nice, to see whether they contained any heresy, and I was detained a day to have them examined. The lady of a British officer there, told me, that her books of devotion were detained at the custom-house; and that her agent told her they would never be returned to her if the Archbishop saw them. (They had come by sea, and lay in the public store.) She finally paid a large bribe, equal to their whole value, to get them from the custom-house, without their going to the Bishop. They were not anti-catholic books, but merely books of devotion. It is perfectly known and understood that if a foreigner should circulate tracts reflecting on the catholic faith, he would be seized by the police.

"The Jews were severely and constantly persecuted during my residence at Rome. They are locked into the streets which they inhabit, at eight in the evening, and not allowed to move till morning. They were refused permission to remove from the city when they requested. They were loaded with enormous taxes and exactions.

"France allows more liberty of conscience than any other catholic country; but there, if twenty persons meet for worship without a regular license, they are liable to severe punishment. To obtain a license for opening a protestant place of worship is very difficult. During my residence at Paris, a member of the Chamber of Deputies called on the Minister, to demand this right for some Protestants near Lyons. The Minister told him he must go to the Mayor of the place. The member answered—We *went* to the Mayor, and he has sent us to the Sub-Prefect; the Sub-Prefect sent us to the Prefect, and the Prefect sent us to you; and now you tell us to enter on the round again. After much difficulty, the request was granted. There is nothing like liberty of conscience, in any proper sense of the term, in any catholic country which I have visited. Foreigners in most countries, except France, must be very cautious on the subject of religion. Natives, it was universally understood, would be treated with great severity if they dared to depart from the catholic church, in the whole of Italy, except Tuscany, where there is a somewhat more liberal feeling."

From the Christian Watchman.

RELIGION IN JAMAICA.

The English Baptist Missionary Society have establised a mission on this island, which has received a great blessing. Mr. Philippo, who has recently visited New-York for the benefit of his health, and who laboured there as a missionary a number of years, in a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Baptist Repository, contained in that paper of Sept. 23, gives the annexed account of the happy influence of religion in different parts of the island:—

"Spanish-town, it may be scarcely necessary to notice, is in the island of Jamaica, distant thirteen miles from Kingston, a place of considerable importance, from its containing the residence of the Governor and the public offices, and from the number of its population. On my first arrival at it, about six years ago, my prospects, with one exception, were far from encouraging; but after a few months they assumed a different aspect. The congregation so rapidly increased, that soon the dilapidated building in which we worshipped was crowded almost to suffocation; and soon after, the number of hearers was multiplied to such a degree, that hundreds could not obtain admission within its walls, but were obliged to stand in the yard, exposed to the fiery beams of an almost vertical sun. After the lapse of several months a new chapel was erected, estimated to contain from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, which now, on a Sabbath evening, is frequently so crowded that the very gallery stairs are occupied, and numbers looking in at the doors and windows.

"During the last four years, I have had the gratification of adding to the church nearly seven hundred individuals; 425 of which (including 150 who had been previously baptised by an American of colour, but who passed through the same ordeal before the church as candidates) have been added during the past year.

"The last addition was 113, which number I baptised with comparative ease in about fifty minutes; and on my return to my interesting field of operation, which will be as soon as I can possibly obtain a conveyance, I anticipate the happiness of administering that solemn and delightful ordinance to upwards of 100 more.

"Add to this, there are also in connexion with this station, which are in a highly prosperous state, three schools. A day school conducted on the Lancasterian plan, containing 150 scholars; a Sabbath school containing 225, and a school of industry, in which about forty of the boys and girls, after school hours, are instructed in dress-making, straw hat making, and in several other useful trades; and on my return, it is my purpose to establish an infant school, concerning the management, &c. of which, I beg to say, I should be happy while in this city, to receive information. Every thing indeed connected with the great objects of missionary enterprise in this island, is cheering. The church in Kingston, under our senior brother, Mr. Coultart, contains, if I mistake not, 3000 souls. The church at Montego-Bay, under brother Burchell, 1000, or nearly so; that at Spanish-town, 1022, &c. On every hand, appearances justify our anticipations of the speedy approach of that day when that more abundant influence will be poured out upon the world, which will resemble "rain upon the new mown grass, like showers that water the earth."

CHOCTAWS & CHICKASAWS.

The latest intelligence from these stations, which has yet come to hand, is contained in a letter from Rev. C. Byington, missionary, to the editor of the Western Luminary, dated the 24th of August. We have room only for a few extracts:—

"Last winter we were much favoured.—We had several interesting meetings in various places. And as one fruit of them, 20 persons were received into our church on the first Sabbath of June last. At the same time many were awakened and almost ninety came to the anxious seats. The good work has continued and it still continues.—About 400 persons in less than three months, have sat on the anxious or "beloved seats." And in the Chickasaw nation, north of us, there is a great desire to hear preaching.—On the first Sabbath of July, seven persons were received into the church; more than 40 sat on the anxious seats, and more than 70 persons communed together at the Lord's table. More than 400 persons assembled at the time. On the thirteenth day of this month, a four days' meeting commenced at Goshen, about 100 miles south of this place. About ten persons, missionaries and Choctaws, went from this part of the nation.—More than 500 Choctaws assembled. The principal chief, with a dozen of his captains, were there. We assembled under a bower constructed by the Indians in their ancient style. It was circular, with an area in the centre, and then a small canopy in the middle of the area, for the pulpit, or speaker's place. The congregation was solemn, and many were much affected. Two hundred and seventy persons came to the anxious seats during the meeting. The congregation were well dressed, and conducted with much propriety. It was a time of the Lord's great power, and blessed be his name.

"Our methodist brethren, who are labouring in another part of the nation, are much blessed in their labours. Hundreds and hundreds are said to be awakened under their preaching."

The writer, after speaking of the progress of the arts of civilisation, of the enaction of wholesome laws, &c. mentions that whiskey is excluded by authority; and regarded much as contraband goods are in time of war. He then adds, in illustration:—

"How many men have you seen disguised with liquor in the course of eighteen months? Since my return in February, 1828, I have seen but one company of drunken Choctaws, and one of Chickasaws. The Choctaws were just in sight of a small village of white men. And it is a truth that when any of the Choctaws near this place wish to have a drunken frolic, they must go out of the nation and visit a white settlement. Whom does this fact compliment?"

The following relates to the threatened removal of the Indians:—

"It is also true that the Choctaws are now well *colonized*; and if white men would only let them alone, I do think they would prosper where they are, in a striking manner. No one who understands their situation and best interests among us, can see how the Indians here can be benefitted by a removal. White men would no doubt be much profitted. For this nation would open a great market for whiskey, slaves, &c. &c. should it come into the hands of the white men. Many worldly advantages they might derive from the possession of this land. But why shall the Indian, (who is guilty of no fault in the sight of white men but that of being an Indian, and of loving his own country), why shall he be compelled to remove? Remember them I pray you. Let the church at least feel for their brethren. How must it affect a pious Choctaw, to be obliged to turn from the land of his fathers, and cast a last look upon his father's grave, and then go into the deep western wilderness, no more to return! How will he speak to his children in after years, of the *place* where he was born, and where he first heard of Jesus and embraced his word?"

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

The General Association of New-Hampshire, who held their anniversary at Newport the first week of September, presented their annual pastoral address to their churches, of which the following is an interesting extract:—

"*Christian Brethren*—The providence of God has brought you into existence in an interesting period. You have been permitted to enrol your names among the professed disciples of Jesus. You have espoused the cause of God, and have pledged yourselves to be faithful in his service.

"We trust that it is now the desire of your hearts to accomplish the great object for which you have been sent into the world—to glorify God by a life of extensive usefulness.

"The object of living here, is to do the greatest possible amount of good on the earth, and to prepare for heaven. Now what is the grand secret of usefulness? Is it not to have the feelings deeply interested in something that is good, and to engage with firmness and resolution in its accomplishment?

"What generation of Christians, since the days of the Saviour, ever had such encouragement to labour for God, and such facilities for the work as the present? There is now a movement in the moral world—a stirring of the waters, by which great results may be anticipated. There is an advance of intellect; inquiry is excited, and enterprise is on the wing. The present is a favourable time for all who love Zion.

"What disciple is there, who cannot do something for God and the souls of men?

"Brethren, awake, and endeavour to accomplish something worthy of your profession and final destiny. Rouse your energies and kindle up your zeal upon the altar of God; and act efficiently in relation to the great moral interests of this generation. Seek information as it respects the wants and condition of the world. Do not grope your way in the dark, in this age of light. Strive to be intelligent Christians. Let your views be enlarged and elevated. Expand your benevolent feelings. Be friendly to every good object; and co-operate with those who are endeavouring to promote the christian enterprises of this day."

From the Western S. S. Visitant.

MASSACHUSETTS S. S. UNION.

The fourth report of this Society is just received. It presents the cheering prospect of thirteen thousand scholars added to its number the last year; making an aggregate of more than *fifty-two thousand*, belonging to the Society. Two hundred and thirty-two teachers, and one hundred and forty-five scholars, have been added to the church during the year. Fifty-four have left the schools, who are now ministers, or are preparing for the ministry. The estimated number of books in the libraries of the four hundred schools, is more than eighty-eight thousand volumes.

During the past year, the General Agent, Mr. Artemas Bullard, has travelled, in the service of the Society, about four thousand miles, besides conducting the correspondence of the Union, editing the Sabbath School Treasury, and compiling, abridging or amending a number of Sabbath school books for libraries.

The efforts of the Board have been very successful in establishing schools in manufacturing villages, in obscure neighbourhoods, and in other places destitute of the stated means of grace. More has been realised, says the report, than hope, even in her attitude of most eager expectancy, dared to anticipate. In some places the schools have led to the establishment of public worship; and in others to the formation of temperance societies. In some towns, almost the whole population, from four to eighty-five years of age, have become members of the Sabbath school. The object of those in advanced life has been to increase their knowledge of the bible by mutual effort. This object, it is stated, they have not only gained, but with it another important one; namely, that their *interest* in the scriptures has kept pace with their progress in knowledge.

The report closes, by urging upon Christians that the grand and ultimate object of the Sabbath school is the *conversion* of the young; that this is a good not to be reaped by another generation, but their own eyes must behold it; and that the only time for them to rest is when our streets shall echo with hosannahs to the Son of David.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Mr. J. Cross has just closed an agency of two months in the service of the Oneida Sabbath School Union. His time was chiefly occupied in places otherwise deprived of moral culture. Mr. C. travelled over eight hundred miles in discharging his agency. The number of schools which he formed is as follows:—

Deerfield,	5	Rome,	1
Westmoreland,	1	Florence,	1
Whitestown,	1	Annsville,	4
New-Hartford,	1	Lee,	6
Kirkland,	1	Western,	8
Verona,	3	Boonville,	2
Vienna,	5	Steuben,	4

making in all, forty-three schools. Mr. C. observes, in his report, "that much ignorance of the design and operations of Sabbath schools yet exists; insomuch, that in many places, the assurance must be often repeated, that their instructions are gratuitous. Much apathy is found; and indeed, (he observes), I am fully persuaded that the Sabbath school suffers a thousand-fold more from the apathy of its friends, than from all the opposition of its enemies. Could the church at large hear the heart-rending report of the utter prostration of morals in some part of our county, they must either disbelieve or awake to action. Your agent has heard the most horrid oaths and blasphemous imprecations, from the lips of children untaught to spell the simplest word in our language. In one family which he visited, consisting of eight persons, parents, children, and grandchildren, not an individual could be found who could read a common sentence, and but two who could tell their letters."—*ib.*

The Vermont Sabbath School Union met on Wednesday the 23d ult. The report of the managers was read by Rev. J. Shipherd, general agent. The children of the sabbath school in Woodstock sung a hymn in an intelligent and touching manner. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Merrill, Wright, Morgan and Walker. During his address, Mr. Morgan frequently turned to the children of the sabbath school, and obtained correct and audible answers to his questions, from scores of voices. The effect was striking and happy. The general agent of the Union, who devotes his whole time to its concerns, has had no adequate pecuniary support. The profits of the S. S. Guide and the Youth's Herald are devoted to this object, but are, as yet, inadequate. A strong prejudice exists in the minds of many, against public contributions, any part of which is to go for the support of *agents* and *officers* of societies. The enemies of religion lay hold of them, and call it speculation. But what could be done? The Union had no funds. The services of the agent could not be spared. An appeal to the public was thought inexpedient. But one course remained, and that was adopted. Some of the officers, and a few other friends of the Society—most of them poor in this world's goods, who must live on coarser fare the year to come in consequence of it—pledged themselves on the spot for his support, to the amount of between three and four hundred dollars, to be paid in a few weeks. Another year, it is thought, no such effort will be necessary.—*Vt. Chron.*

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Egypt:—"There are seven learned Frenchmen here, who have been sent by the French government, for the purpose of translating and illustrating the hieroglyphics. At their head is the renowned Champollion, who reads the hieroglyphics with equal readiness as his native language; and he states that he finds all in the hieroglyphics that the bible relates of Egypt. I have often seen these gentlemen, and hope to meet them in Cairo."

Foreign Bible Operations.—A communication from Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, dated at Brussels in June last, relates the following pleasing instance of good done, contained in a letter from an English lady, residing at Spa:—

"Yesterday," she writes, "a venerable peasant met my husband as he was walking, and said, "Pardon the liberty I take; but I have long desired to have an opportunity of thanking you for the gospel of St. John, which you gave to my son, some years ago, in the wood. It has been my companion ever since. I read it, when I walk, by the way. I meditate upon it. My mother valued her bible; but when she died, her relations got it. When I lost some of my children, I grieved, and offended my God; but," added he, and he wept as he said it, "the gospel of St. John has taught me better things; and now, if it shall please God to take the rest, I know they are *his*, and not mine. I learned to read ten years ago, with very little difficulty." We gave him a bible for himself; and a testament to sell, if he could. But the people here seem little disposed to purchase. I lend to them in general. Indeed, my dear friend, I began to think it was labour in vain; but this venerable peasant has given me fresh courage."

Rhode Island.—The R. I. Bible Society met at Providence, Sept. 3d. In September, 1828, the Trustees voted that arrangements should be made, to supply every destitute family in the state within one year. An agent has visited almost every town, and made provision for the discovery and supply of the want of bibles in all the state, except in several townships in the county of Providence. Some portions were found quite destitute. Twenty-five families in New-Shoreham had fragments only, most of which were printed more than a hundred years ago, and had been handed down by wills. In Warren, no family was without the bible, and but six copies were wanted in Bristol.

The Oneida [Baptist] Association held its tenth anniversary in the 2d baptist church in Westmoreland, Sept. 2 and 3. Rev. E. Galusha was chosen Moderator, and A. McAllister, Clerk. The letters from the churches were read, and brethren from corresponding associations received. There are 25 churches, 18 ordained ministers, and 2184 communicants, in this Association. 54 were baptised last year.

A communication was received from the N. Y. Central Tract Society, requesting co-operation in promoting its objects; whereupon it was resolved, that the ministers aid the Society in forming auxiliaries, and circulating tracts.

Unhappy divisions existing in some of the churches in this Association, it was resolved that a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, be recommended to be observed on the second Wednesday in the present month.

It was recommended to aid each church to raise for the object of the State Convention, a sum equal to an assessment of 20 cents on each member. This would amount to $436 80.—*Baptist Reg.*

Boston Baptist Association.—It appears by the minutes, which are published, that 179 have been added in the last year, and that the whole number of communicants in the 21 churches, is 3151. There are 26 ordained ministers, and 12 unordained ministers and students for the ministry. There are connected with the different congregations, 316 teachers in the Sabbath schools, and 2563 scholars. From the instruction these receive, the best blessings may be hoped for. In 21 of the corresponding associations, whose minutes were received, there were 426 ordained ministers, and 37,921 communicants. 2162 of these were baptised in the last year.—*Ch. Watch.*

The new baptist missionary chapel was opened at Anatto Bay on the 12th of August. The anniversary of the Kingston branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was celebrated on the 21st. Seven clergymen were present. The description given of the meeting in the Jamaica Courant, is done in a style of scurrility and abuse which is seldom equalled. In addition to this, a mock programma is given in another column, (designed to have been published previous to the celebration), which bestows all manner of ridicule upon the society, and we are sorry to say, betrays a spirit of malignity too nearly allied to the inquisition.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Abner Kneeland, the celebrated universalist clergyman, has addressed a letter through the Free Inquirer, "to the clergy throughout the world," announcing his conversion to the infidel doctrines of Frances Wright. The step is not difficult, from a disbelief in future punishment, to a denial of the existence of God and of a future state. The same boldness which can contradict the plainest declarations of scripture, is sufficient for utter scepticism. Perhaps Mr. Kneeland's present opinions are the wisest. Universalism only soothes the conscience: Infidelity settles the matter.—*Conn. Journal.*

The Methodist Conference of Upper-Canada have determined to establish a college in York, for the education of students in divinity. A printing-office, newspaper, bookstore, and bindery similar to the methodist general book concern in New-York, will also be called into existence by the same body.

We understand the presbyterian branch of the American Education Society has under its care nearly one hundred young men, in different stages of education for the ministry; and the appropriations for the present quarter amount to more than $1200.—*N. Y. Obs.*

HOME MISSIONS.

Central Agency.—We mentioned last week, the appointment of this agency, by the A. H. M. Society. The members of the new board do not meet till to-day. Of course, no farther documents are before us. We should have been pleased, if the late Domestic Missionary Society had been permitted to live; yet we are not difficult as to names and forms and modes of operation, about things of minor import. The fullest confidence will of course be reposed in the parent society, whose exertions have already blessed so large a portion of the wastes of our country. What work is more important and more delightful?

Home Missions.—In the Home Missionary, for September, we find several urgent appeals from the south and west, where faithful ministers are not merely needed, but *wanted*, and anxiously called for by the people. In St. Francisville, La. Pinkneyville, Miss. and in Petit-Gulf and Bethel, Miss. there is much anxiety to obtain immediately the services of well qualified ministers, and a corresponding willingness to support them. Alexandria, Natchitoches, Coti, and Opelousas, are important places for faithful missionaries to occupy—places which should be considered as fields of promise, fields of too much promise, to be overlooked or neglected by the church.

The reports from the missionaries contained in the present number of this journal are interesting; some of them encouraging. A missionary stationed at Hanover, Ind. speaks of a refreshing season with which his congregation has been blessed, and as the fruits of it, *seventy* have been added to the church. In Charlestown, Ind. the cause of truth is making progress, the congregation has greatly increased in numbers, and *thirty-one* have been added to the Lord. At another place in the wilderness, a little church of seven members, organised a year since, now consists of forty-seven. Other places are mentioned, on which showers of heavenly grace have descended, and it is gratifying

to observe, what indeed may be expected, that a growing interest is manifested in the distribution and reading of the scriptures, in the cause of sabbath schools, and in the cause of temperance, in almost every desolate waste where the gospel is faithfully preached.—*Vis. & Tel.*

The following article was merely alluded to, last week. The friends of home missions will rejoice in the accession of labourers in this field of effort:—

Ordination of Missionaries & Evangelists.—On the evening of Thursday, Sept. 24th, the following persons were ordained in Park street church, Boston, by the Presbytery of Newburyport, and delegations from several congregational churches which had been invited as associates for the purpose, viz: Rev. Harrison Allen, Calvin W. Babbit, Ansel R. Clark, Wm. Hervey, Henry O. Higley, Henry Little, Cutting Marsh, Martin M. Post, Charles M. Putnam, Hollis Read, Andrew H. Reed, Jonathan M. Rowland, Henry Shedd, Phanuel W. Warriner, Ira M. Wead, and John K. Young. Rev. Dr. Spring, of New-York, offered the introductory prayer: Rev. Dr. M'Dowell, of Elizabethtown, N. J. preached the sermon: Rev. Gardner Perry, of Bradford, made the consecrating prayer: Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, gave the charge: Rev. Mr. Proudfit, of Newburyport, declared the fellowship of the Presbytery and the churches; and Rev. Mr. White, of John's Island, S. C. closed the solemnities with prayer. In time of the consecrating prayer, the candidates kneeled round the platform by the pulpit, and sixteen ministers of the word imposed hands in the act of ordination. At the presentation of the fellowship, the same ministers gave their right hands, standing opposite to the brethren newly ordained in the broad aisle.

Mr. Allen was of the class of 1823, at Andover. Messrs. Hervey and Read were of the class of the present year at Princeton. All the other brethren closed their period of study at Andover on the day preceding the ordination. The whole number is sixteen. Eight of them are engaged in the service of the Am. Home Missionary Society; four in that of the Am. Board; and four as agents for benevolent societies. *Domestic Missionaries:* Mr. Babbit, it is expected, will go to Nashville, Tenn.: Mess. Higley, Putnam, Rowland and Shedd, to Ohio: Mr. Post, to Illinois or Indiana: Messrs. Warriner and Wead, to Michigan. *Foreign Missionaries:* Mr. Allen goes to the Choctaws: Mr. Hervey, to Bombay: Mr. Marsh, to the Indians of the N. W. Territory; and Mr. Read to the Mediterranean. *Agents:* Mr. Clark engages for the Am. Education Society, in Ohio: Mr. Little for the same, in Massachusetts: Mr. Young for the same, probably in Connecticut; and Mr. Reed for the American Bible Society.

The sermon on this occasion was from Luke xiv, 23—"And the lord said unto the servants, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." It was a straight-forward, plain, energetic discourse, calculated to inspire the breasts of the youthful heralds with love to souls, and an ardent desire to be *useful* in turning many to righteousness. The preacher considered—The condition of sinners in their natural state, the world over: The duty of ministers toward sinners in the condition described; and, Motives to the discharge of that duty. The subject was applied to ministers; to the candidates; and to the churches, in regard to the duty of raising up labourers for the immense harvest. The occasion was one of peculiar interest to all the friends of the gospel. It is presumed that so large a number of men have never before been set apart for the ministry, in one day, in the United States; except in the methodist connection, whose ordinations we think are annually made at the meetings of conferences. May these young servants of the Lord go forth to the distant fields of their destined labour, "bearing precious seed;" and though they weep over the moral desolations they will behold, the trials and sufferings they will endure, and the perverseness they cannot subdue; yet may they "come again with joy, bringing their sheaves with them."—*Boston Rec.*

REVIVALS.

Rome, Oneida Co.—Our readers will rejoice to learn that the Lord is once more visiting Rome, with his reviving mercy. But let them rejoice with trembling; for the Spirit is easily grieved in such circumstances. Let prayer unceasing be offered, that the work thus begun may continue to increase in power and extent. Three years ago a powerful work extended from this place to *Utica*.

New-Richmond, twenty miles from the city of Cincinnati, as we learn from the Christian Journal, (Pandect), is now visited with a revival of religion, which is deep and powerful. Particulars are not given. The same influence is beginning to be felt in other towns in that vicinity. The Journal calls upon Christians to awaken to deep searchings of heart, as the Lord "seems about to visit the churches."

Edgcomb, Maine.—From the Morning Star, we learn that a pleasing work of grace has been some time in progress in the town of Edgcomb, and its vicinity. It commenced about a year ago, and still continues. Numbers have already acknowledged Christ before the world, and many others manifest a great anxiety to know what they shall do to be saved.—*Bap. Repos.*

Kentucky.—Extract of a letter from Rev. Caleb Weeden, published in the W. Luminary:—

"At a sacramental meeting, held at Mount-Gilead, Montgomery county, which closed on the 4th inst. (September), the work of the Lord seemed once more to revive. There were seven joined the church, and between twenty and thirty seemed deeply impressed with the value of their souls.

"At a meeting held at the same place two weeks prior to the above, there were eleven joined to the church, and a good many others deeply convicted for sin. The neighborhood of Gilead has been a place notorious for wickedness for years past. When we see how the moral aspect of the place is changed, and what exertions are now making for Zion's cause, we have abundant reason to say, "this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

From the same paper we learn, that at a similar meeting in Bethesda, Greenup county, on the 3d Sabbath in August, fourteen persons joined the church. The revival had been some time in progress. Since its commencement, thirty had been added to the church; and the work still continued.

Another letter to the editor of the Luminary, dated Cynthiana, Harrison county, Sept. 14th, states, that at a meeting held at Mount-Pleasant, the third Sabbath in August, ten persons were added to the church by baptism; and on the fifth Sabbath, at Cynthiana, seven were added to the church. At a meeting at the Beard church, the second Sabbath in September, five were added to the church. The writer adds—"The work of the Lord seems to prosper in our churches. We are willing to say—Not unto us, but unto his name, be all the glory."—*ib.*

Among the Creeks.—Rev. Mr. Vail, in a letter to the editor of the Religious Intelligencer, dated near Fort-Gibson, in the Arkansas country, July 23d, says:—

"There can be no doubt but that the Spirit of the Lord is operating on the hearts of many among the Creeks of the Arkansas. I may set down thirty or forty, that either profess the grace of God, or are anxiously seeking it. They have had none to teach them since their arrival in this country, till lately, but some very ignorant blacks, who have no education, but what has has been formed under the exclusive guidance of the renewing spirit; yet they have held meetings on the Sabbath, and the Lord has blessed their endeavours. This is a marvellous display of divine power; for the means, and the only means, are the foolishness of preaching, rendered as foolish as the ignorance of man can make it. As a proof, the cluster of inquirers that are wont to surround me after preaching, this day applied for advice. They said, they thought persecution was about to be raised, as their chiefs talked of proscribing those that pretended to preach. On examining into the matter, I found that these preachers, or exhorters, had lately begun, as they themselves expressed it, "to take in dreams for experience." And the chiefs, it seems, thought that this was too foolish, and that they might be better employed. Being yet a stranger among them, and ignorant of the degree of influence I had gained, I waived the point of advising in this matter, but immediately commenced a short discourse from these words, "He that hath a dream, let him tell a dream, and he that hath my word let him speak my word faithfully, saith the Lord."—Here their countenances settled into a smile of approbation, mingled with regret at their mistake; for no people have I found more ready to receive the word when made known, let it cut where it will. Yet as a feeble apology, one of their leaders said, that "when they take him in, they call for his dream." And he gave me to understand, that he was taken into the church several years ago in the old nation, by some white preacher. They however saw their error, and engaged in future to leave dreams out of their system, and take in, for experience, love and good will, faith and good works. That there are, with all their ignorance, some of the excellent of the earth among these people, I have no doubt, and some who have been blessed with instruction at the missions, are more enlightened, and appear most lovely. Some of them have attended our communion at Union, and we received them as the beloved in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Prayer for Revivals.—Among other means calculated to promote revivals of religion, the committee appointed [by the General Association of New-Hampshire] to report on this subject, recommended to the churches in their connection, to observe four seasons of prayer in a year, with special reference to this object, beginning with the last Thursday in this month. What if all the churches in New-England should adopt this plan. Is there need of revivals only in New-Hampshire?—*Eastern paper.*

What if some similar plan were to be adopted in the western districts of this state. Is there no need of it?

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: OCTOBER 13, 1829.

American Board.—The Albany Register received this morning, contains a detailed notice of the proceedings of this Board, during their cessions in that city the week past. We can only glance at a few particulars this week. For the year past, the total receipts of the Board were $106,928 26. The Board are now in debt $7,784 58, for the balance of last year's expenditures.

Arrangements have been made for the commencement of a new mission to China. Mr. Oliphant, a pious and wealthy merchant from New-York, having kindly offered to carry out the missionary free of expense, the latter, Mr. Bridgeman, had that morning (Wednesday) left Albany, for the purpose of embarkation. Mr. B. has a choice companion in the person of Rev. David Abeel, of the Dutch reformed Church. The latter, sent out by the American Seaman's Friend Society, will be expected after a years residence, to "visit, under the direction of the American Board, the Molucca and other islands, where the Dutch have possessions, and where they once had flourishing missions. All his labours will, however, have a reference to the ultimate spiritual good of China. These devoted youths will doubtless be followed with the ardent prayers of the christian church."

The two public meetings held in the city, realised a collection of between three and four hundred dollars. Much interest was excited; and the attendance was numerous.

Two subjects of extreme delicacy came under serious deliberation; the one relative to the conduct of Capt. Percival; the other having reference to the contemplated removal of the Indians by the general government. As to the former, a respectful letter of inquiry is to be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy; and as to the latter, it was finally agreed to express in their report, a temperate, frank and dignified opinion. "In the course of the remarks, it was most satisfactorily shown, that the Indians have not expressed a willingness to remove; that the missionaries have most carefully abstained from giving any advice on this question to the Indians; and that the place to which it is proposed to remove them, is deficient in two very essential respects, to wit—wood and water."

The Board adjourned on Friday, to meet next year at Boston. The following is a list of the officers chosen on Friday:—

Hon. John Cotton Smith, *President.*
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, *V. President.*
Rev. C. Chapin, *Recording Secretary.*
Hon. Wm. Reed, Rev. Dr. Woods, Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Hon. Sam'l M. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. Warren Fay, Rev. Dr. Wisner, } *Prudential Committee.*
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. *Cor. Secretary.*

Religious Apathy.—Why is it that while so much has been said of late throughout the country against enthusiasm, spurious revivals, false zeal, &c.—very bad things it must be admitted—there has been at the same time, nothing or next to nothing said against the sin of religious apathy? The latter has been withering and consuming the churches, while the attention of Christians seems to have been directed chiefly towards the removal of evils, which, comparatively speaking, have now scarcely an existence. Is not this something like a device of the adversary? Or will it be pretended, that a season when the special influences of the Spirit are measurably withdrawn, is peculiarly favourable for the work of discrimination in things of a spiritual nature? We know these are times which try men's souls. But what then? Is the man whose eyes have become dim, any better qualified than formerly to discern visible objects around him? Is the man any better qualified to judge of feeling and of activity, after he and all around him have become sinfully insensible and inactive? There is something lamentably wrong in this state of things—something, if we mistake not, which must call forth the bitter tears of penitence. What should we think, if, in a general drought, all were busying themselves in providing against the evils of excessive rain? or if, in a time of famine, all were contriving how to dispose of a superabundance of provisions? The intelligent professor, who in such times as the present can content himself with cold speculations about things that have been, and that may and probably will hereafter recur, while he shuts his eyes against evils which are now existing, and preying upon the churches, gives painful evidence that all is not right with him. And may we not add, that he does much towards increasing these evils, by attracting the attention of others away from them. So it seems to us. We cannot doubt it. And when we cast our eyes over the whole field of our American Israel, we feel constrained to ask, whether it is not time for all who love the cause of Christ to awake to a contemplation and removal of the evils which are now desolating the churches, and threatening them with a still further desolation?

Apathy, let it be remembered, is no preventive against spurious zeal. On the contrary, it leads almost infallibly to its promotion. Mankind, in every thing, holiness excepted, are continually prone to extremes. Indifference in religion, systematic, mechanical indifference, is, on this principle, one of the greatest provocatives to the promotion of false zeal and irregularity, that can well be imagined; and if those who are afraid of the latter, would do any thing at all to prevent it, let them arise and begin to build in earnest the house of the Lord.

Anniversaries at Andover.—The Boston Recorder contains a brief notice of these interesting meetings. The usual exercises in the seminary were held on Wednesday the 23d ult. The exercises, consisting of the reading of dissertations, were commenced in the morning with prayer, and closed in the afternoon with singing a farewell hymn, composed for the occasion.

The afternoon of the previous Tuesday was occupied by the Rhetorical Society. Besides an oration, a poem, &c. by the students, an address was given by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree, on "the influence of the present age on the eloquence of the pulpit."

On the following evening, appropriated to the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, the anticipated address failed in consequence of the illness of the speaker. Professor Stuart offered a short address relative to the origin and general objects of the society. "It is one object, to ascertain the actual state of different countries, and the adaptation of the inquirers to that situation, as to climate, and every fact that may serve to guide them in their duty. There is a great want of authentic and accurate information on this subject; and the Society needs donations of books, and funds for the purchase of books, adapted to the purpose."

On Wednesday evening the Society of Alumni was addressed by Dr. Spring, of New-York.

A Biblical Society was formed on Tuesday evening, the object of which is to promote a critical knowledge of the scriptures in their original languages. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted at the meeting:—

Resolved, That the contemplated Association should do all in its power, to encourage and sustain a periodical; [referring to the "Biblical Inquirer," about to be published at Andover, by Prof. Stuart and Mr. Stowe.]

Sabbath Schools.—The time has nearly arrived, when arrangements must be made for winter schools. We hope that preparations through the country will be made upon an enlarged scale, and carried forward with redoubled energy. There should be no faltering. "Onward" is the motto. The numbers of scholars must be greatly augmented. We would hold out the example of Albany, in this respect, for imitation. Almost every child in that city, it seems, has been embraced in the Sunday schools.—What must then be said of schools, which never embracing more than a small fragment of the surrounding population, are now, thro' mere indolence, left to diminish in numbers and decline in interest? *Guilty, guilty! That* must be said. And another thought: Are our teachers and superintendents sensibly alive to the worth of souls? Are they really trembling before God, in view of their momentous responsibilities?

Important Discovery.—The English missionary Hartley, as appears from a letter dated at Smyrna, in May last, has seen an intelligent traveller from Palestine and Egypt, who asserts that he discovered, while travelling from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai, on the supposed ancient route of the children of Israel, a great number of inscriptions upon the rocks, in characters more ancient than the Samaritan. He thinks they may have been written by the ancient Israelites; and that if deciphered, they might be found to throw additional light upon the history of that nation. This must be interesting work for the antiquary.

Doctrinal Tract Society.—One of these important institutions, it seems, has been lately formed in Boston; and another is in contemplation at New-York. It is necessary that such institutions be well conducted. One of the articles of the Boston Society is as follows:—

"The object of the Society shall be to procure and circulate such tracts and books as are adapted to explain, prove and vindicate the peculiar and essential doctrines of the gospel, and to discriminate between genuine and spurious religious affections and experience."

Essays on the Sabbath.—The second edition of President Humphrey's Essays upon the origin, perpetuity, change, and proper observance of the Sabbath, has just been stereotyped and published in New-York. The first edition of 2500, as we learn from the Observer, met with an almost unprecedented sale, the whole having been disposed of in about four weeks. The work is issued in a cheap form for general circulation, and we trust the country will soon be filled with it.

An important Rule.—Our correspondents will have the goodness to recollect, that *facts* should never be communicated *anonymously*; not even those which respect marriages, deaths, ordinations, or revivals. Though they may be *published* without a name, some one ought always to be responsible to the editor for the correctness of the statement.

Exchange Papers.—Several of the best religious journals do not reach us till the very day of publication. Could they not be sent us a day or two earlier?

A meeting of the Presbytery of Oneida will be held at Whitesborough on the fourth Wednesday of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For the Western Recorder.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A reply is in a course of publication, in the Biblical Repertory, and in other forms, containing a full examination of the strictures which have been recently made in that periodical, upon the principles and system of the American Education Society. It is said to be written with distinguished fairness and ability, and is understood to come from the pen of Prof. Stuart. P.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—Some of your correspondents complain of disturbances of various kinds during public worship. In addition to those already enumerated, permit me to add, that which is occasioned by the barking and yelling of dogs. This, at times, is no small annoyance to the congregation where I usually attend meeting. Can any sufficient apology be offered for allowing these animals to frequent places of worship? Yours'e. &c. A.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $10, from the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the village of New-Hartford, to constitute him a life member of the Western S. S. Union. May his blessing, who said—"He that watereth others, shall be watered also himself," rest upon the benevolent donors.

SAMUEL WELLS, *Sup't S. S.*

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

There has been no arrival from Europe during the last week; and of course the report of the capture of Constantinople by the Russians, is neither confirmed or contradicted.

From Terceira.—By Capt. Russell, a passenger in the brig Sicily, from St. Michael's, we learn, that the sch'r Gleaner, Thayer, of and from Portland, was cut out of Algro some time since, by the boats from Don Miguel's blockading squadron, and carried into St. Michael's. After discharging her cargo, she was ordered to Lisbon for trial; and the nature of a trial under the usurper's government is too well understood to require description. If she proves to be worth the experiment, condemnation follows of course. In accordance with the lawless proceedings of their master, his soldiers plundered the crew of all their clothing, and they have returned passengers in the Sicily. The captain and mate remained with their vessel.

Capt. Russell himself, in the Galatea, of and from New-Bedford, bound on a whaling voyage, was boarded July 4th, by a brig of Don Miguel's squadron, and taken to St. Michael's. The cargo was taken out, and the second mate and eleven men were thrown into prison. On the 26th, the captain, second mate, and an English captain and men, were going on board the Galatea with the papers, to proceed on the voyage. When they got near the ship, the soldiers hailed them to keep off. They laid on their oars, when the soldiers fired three guns at them. One of the shots went through the boat, one through the English captain's thigh, and one through the second mate's foot. Capt. R. then went on shore, and abandoned his ship. The Portuguese took charge of her, and on the 29th she sailed for Lisbon with dispatches. They again put the crew, twelve in number, in prison, where they still remained when Capt. R. sailed. The American consul had demanded them; but Don Miguel's officers would not give them up. They were to be sent to Lisbon, to be tried.

Capt. Russell further reports, that on the 9th of August, the blockading squadron commenced bombarding the east end of Terceira, which was continued until 4, P. M. and was returned from the castle. They then commenced landing their troops in the boats, about 800 men, and Don Pedro's officers allowed them to form a line. They still kept landing; when Don Pedro's officers, with 200 cavalry, attacked them, and put them all to death. The castle commenced firing at the shipping, which obliged them to cut their cables and put to sea in a very disabled state. They had 200 soldiers killed on board their shipping; and it is supposed they lost 2000 men in all. The 74 had twenty shot holes through her, and the frigate thirty. They were in such a crippled state, that they will be forced to go to Lisbon to repair.—*New-York Statesman.*

DOMESTIC.

Nomination.—John Storrs, David Pierson, Benjamin P. Johnson, Aaron Barnes, and John Humaston, were nominated for members of Assembly for the county of Oneida, by a convention held at Whitesborough, on the 1st inst.

Acquittal.—William B. Pelton, indicted for the murder of ——— Arms, at Waterville, in this county, a short time since, was tried before the court of oyer and terminer held in this village last week, and acquitted. The homicide was undoubtedly accidental. Denio (district-attorney) and Spencer, for the people: Storrs and Beardsley, for the prisoner.

Our Relations with Portugal.—It will be perceived by the document published below, that the Portuguese consul for the states of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey, in consequence of the recognition at Washington, of the diplomatic agent of Don Miguel, calling himself King of Portugal, has returned to the Secretary of State the *exequatur* of the President of the United States, recognising him in his official capacity as consul. Our country is the first in the civilised globe to recognise King Miguel:—

New-York, 5th October, 1829.

The undersigned, consul of her most faithful majesty, the Queen of Portugal, in New-York, takes the liberty of addressing the present note to the honourable Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, at Washington, for the purpose of returning, as he does enclosed, the exequatur of his excellency the President of the United States, recognising the undersigned in his capacity of consul, under date of the 17th of October, 1826.

The undersigned is grieved to state, that he has been led into this step by the reception, on the part of the government of the United States, the foremost in the act, and the only one as yet of the civilised globe, of a diplomatic agent from the usurped government of the undersigned's unfortunate country; and by his consistency as a public functionary, and his duty towards his legitimate sovereign; never having served, nor desiring to serve the Infante D. Miguel, as King of Portugal.

The undersigned, by thus returning the above mentioned document to the source from whence it emanated, divests himself of the right to act as consul in New-York; but he begs leave to state, that he considers himself, notwithstanding, the consul appointed by the lawful government of Portugal for the states of New-York, Connecticut, and East-Jersey.

The consul avails himself of this opportunity to assure the honourable Secretary of State of his high consideration and respect.

JOAQUIN CESAR DE FIGA NIEBE e MORAO.

To the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State of the U. S., Washington.

Great Fire at Augusta.—On the 24th ult. a fire broke out in Broad street, in the block on which the city hotel was located. It raged with great fury for two hours, and destroyed nearly the entire block, including the city hotel, which was valued at $15,000. The total loss of property is estimated at $100,000, of which it is said forty thousand dollars were insured; a good portion in the Hartford offices.

Important to Merchants.—At the late circuit court in New-York, Judge Duer presiding, a verdict of $2564 was rendered against Samuel H. Addington, in favour of Joseph D. Allen, in a case in which credit had been given to an insolvent, on the recommendation of the defendant. The trial occupied the court during the greater part of two days.

The Public Debt.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that on the 1st day of January next, $3,049,542 94, of the six per cent stock of March 3, 1815, will be paid to the legal holders thereof, at the treasury, or at the loan-offices, where the same may stand credited. No transfer of the certificates to be paid will be allowed after the 1st, and the interest thereof will cease on the 31st of December next.

Brooklyn Theatre.—It is too well known to our citizens, that a large wooden shell of a building was some time ago erected in this village, originally as a circus, and afterwards called "The Brooklyn Theatre;" and that it has been any thing else than what a theatre should be. It never met the taste of our intelligent citizens, and has been occupied only occasionally by beggarly adventurers. A few weeks ago a company took possession, and *got up* performances which did not result in much profit to any one. On Wednesday night, the 23d ult. one of these plays having been announced in bills posted throughout the village, a considerable number of auditors were in the seats; but the *players* did not make their appearance. After some time the *play* or the *pay* was loudly called for; but it appeared that neither could be obtained; *all* had "cleared out," and only the bare building remained, on which the enraged persons could take *satisfaction*. The mob accordingly did some injury to the furniture and windows, before the constable could quell them. Thus terminated the last act at the Brooklyn theatre.—*Brooklyn Star.*

Gambling.—The Port-Gibson (Mississippi) Correspondent, of Sept. 12, says—"An unfortunate affray took place in Gallatin, Copiah county, on the 3d inst. between Littleton Tyson and John Gibbon, two worthy and respectable men. The latter received four stabs in the left side of the breast, and one over his eye. He survived but a few minutes. The quarrel commenced at the card table.

The West.—A letter, dated Atlas, Pike co. Illinois, Sept. 3, 1829, to a gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass. says—"When I first came here, (nine years since), there was not above fifty persons on the military tract. Now there is eleven counties, seven of which have gone into county operations. Illinois, in 1831, will send two if not three members to Congress."

Commodore Porter came passenger in a vessel which arrived at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. from Vera-Cruz.

The treasurer's office of the state of Vermont was broken open on the 27th ult. and robbed of about $300 in specie, and two bundles of vouchers, consisting of court and auditor's orders.

John Becker has been removed from the office of sheriff of the city and county of Albany, by the acting Governor, for official misconduct on several occasions.

George Swearingen, recently convicted for the murder of his wife, was executed in the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland, on the 2d inst. It is said that he has left a confession, detailing all the facts and circumstances relative to the murder, which will be published.

The convention for revising the constitution of the state of Virginia is now in session. Mr. Monroe is President; and Mr. Madison and Chief Justice Marshall are members.

At a recent term of the supreme court of Connecticut, held in Litchfield, Judge Dagget presiding, an action was brought by the daughter of Samuel Griswold, of Winchester, Conn. against her father, for beating and otherwise maltreating her; and after a full investigation of the case, the jury brought in a verdict against him of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Welland canal is so far completed, that the workmen have commenced letting in the water.

S. G. Mott, Esq. is appointed postmaster at Paris, in the place of Henry M'Niel, Esq. removed.

Hon. Henry R. Storrs has resigned the office of first judge of the county of Oneida.

MARRIED,

In this village, yesterday morning, by Rev. Mr. Bowen, Mr. *J. F. J. Veddar*, to Miss *Lucy Ann Norton*, daughter of Dr. H. Norton, both of this village.

DEATHS.

At Norwich, Conn. where she had gone for the benefit of her health, on Friday evening the 2d inst. Mrs. *Lydia Ann Collier*, aged 20, wife of John A. Collier, Esq. of Chenango-Point, and daughter of Mr. A. Shepard, of this village. Her remains, attended by her husband and other friends, were brought to this place on Wednesday evening last, and proceeded the following morning for Chenango-Point.

At New-Stockbridge, on the 3d inst. *Leonard Cleveland*, eldest son of Rev. Lumund Wilcox, aged 3 years.

At Fort-Niagara, on the 29th ult. Mrs. *E. Boardman*, wife of Major E. Boardman, of the U. S. army, aged 30.

In New-York, on the 18th inst. Rev. *Alexander Gunn*, pastor of the reformed Dutch church at Bloomingdale.

At Philadelphia, on the 26th ult. Mr. *Francis Wrigley*, printer, aged 85. Mr. W. was one of the oldest printers in the United States, and printed for the old Congress, while sitting in Philadelphia, and accompanied them from that city to Baltimore, where he printed the "old continental money," then in circulation.

In Northampton, Mass. on the 19th ult. Miss *Laura Day*, daughter of Mr. Luke Day. She was thrown from a waggon about a year since, and her head severely injured. From that time till her death she was afflicted almost continually with intense and excruciating pain in her head, which she bore with christian patience and resignation.

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received the following valuable works:—Occasional Sermons, by the late Dr. Dwight: Pitkin's political and civil History of the United States: Lessons on Greek Parsing, or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, by Prof. Goodrich: Wilbur's Astronomy: Secondary Lessons, or the improved Reader: Village Plans, a suitable book for Sabbath school libraries:—Scar's Spelling-Book: Cummings' Do. *Oct.* 6, 1829.

NOTICE EXTRA.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their shop, No. 121, Genesee street, a few doors south of Welles' Canal Coffee-House, Utica, the most splendid assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, ever offered in this market, and equal to any made in New-York. Also, the very first rate MAHOGANY CHAIRS, of the newest fashions. They pledge themselves that their prices will be lower than the articles can be bought in the city of New-York, of the same quality.

TILLMAN & BENJAMIN.

Sept. 29, 1829. 39w6

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy give notice, that the Female Branch of the Academy was opened in said village, on the 20th of August ult. under the instruction of Mrs. ANN NICHOLAS, of Albany.

The Trustees are happy to say, that Mrs. Nicholas possesses all the talents and accomplishments necessary for an instructress, and as such they recommend her to the public.

The Male Branch of the Academy will be opened at the same place, on the 10th of September inst. under the instruction of Mr. HARVEY BLODGETT, late of Amherst College, who comes highly recommended as a man of talents and experience in instructing.

The terms of tuition in the male department, the usual charges in country academies. The female as follows:—

ENGLISH BRANCHES.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, and Geography, per quarter, $3.

Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, and History, $4.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Jamieson's Grammar of Logic, and Elocution, $5.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Porter's Analysis of Elocution, Alexander's Evidence of Christianity, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Kaime's Elements of Chemistry, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Critical Reading of Milton's Poetical Works, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, and on Political Economy, $6.

MUSIC, including the use of the Piano, $10.

FRENCH, $5.

Writing taught by Mrs. Nicholas, on the Carstarian system.

ELIZUR MOSELEY,
WM. G. TRACY,
LEWIS BERRY,
HENRY R. STORRS,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
THEODORE SILL,
SETH S. PECK,
AMOS CAMP,
ELON GALUSHA,
BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JOHN FROST.

Whitesboro', Sept. 1, 1829. 35

SCHOOL BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, as agents for the sale of ADAMS' ARITHMETIC, continue to supply Booksellers and others with that valuable work, by the quantity or otherwise, on the publishers' terms. In addition to the numerous certificates in its favour, from the most respectable teachers in New-England, heretofore published, the following has been recently given:—

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also a supply of the *Literary & Scientific Class-Book*, embracing the leading facts and principles of science, illustrated by engravings; which is also extensively used in the schools and academies of the eastern states. Also, *Sequel to Easy Lessons.*

They continue to publish *Daboll's Arithmetic*, and offer it, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. This work has been too long known, and is too extensively used, to require any further recommendation.

Utica, Sept. 22, 1829. 38

ALE, PORTER, & BROWN-STOUT.

THE Subscriber makes and keeps constantly for sale, Ale, Porter, and Brown-Stout, of the first quality, in kegs and bottles, corner of Second & Bleecker streets, on the east side of Chancellor Square.

Also, a constant supply of Fresh YEAST.

FREDERICK MARR.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33m3

WANTED,

A FEW additional BOARDERS. A number of young men can have a pleasant seat at table, and the Subscriber's undivided attention; or no charges. Neat and fashionably furnished apartments kept in reserve for transient persons. E. WOODWORTH.

Utica, August, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to EDWARD VERNOR, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3.50 per hundred. *August* 19, 1829. 33

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

"THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF GOD."

'Tis noon-day; a tide of refulgence is flowing,
From yon orb of day, in his path-way of light:
Unbeliever, look round; see a universe glowing,
In beauty resplendent, in majesty bright.

That orb! is it rolling by chance through the heaven?
Do its grandeur and glory no maker display?
Is it not to these worlds by benevolence given,
Its warmth to impart, and its light to convey?

* * * * * * * *

'Tis the dead of the night; and the star-light is beaming,
Like Bethlehem's star, but with lustre more pale:
In the softness of splendour the moon-light is streaming
Its silvery brightness o'er mountain and dale.

Not a cloud is obscuring the sapphire of heaven;
The stillness of death marks solemnity's sway:
This hour for a depth of reflection is given,
Unknown to the bustle and tumult of day.

Go forth, unbeliever, and list to the story,
Which planets declare, though they silently shine:
Scan well the displays of the architect's glory;
See grandeur, and order, and beauty, combine.

No longer deny that a Deity's reigning:
Oh! yield him the tribute his glories demand:
Acknowledge *him* humbly, while plainly discerning
Jehovah reveal'd in the works of his hand.

September, 1829. C.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. XI.

There are four remaining treaties to be examined. Two of them were negociated by the distinguished general who is now the chief magistrate of the United States, and one by the distinguished Secretary of War, who is now Vice-President of the United States. On these accounts, as well as from their inherent importance, they are worthy of particular attention.

Third Treaty of Washington, or thirteenth National Compact with the Cherokees.

This treaty was executed on the same day with the one next preceding, viz: March 22, 1816, and signed by George Graham for the United States, and six Cherokee chiefs, for the Cherokee nation. Being on a different subject entirely, it was embodied in a separate document.

ART. 1. The boundary between those parts of the Creek and Cherokee nations, which were west of the Coosa river, is agreed upon. The United States having obtained, by treaty, the Creek lands west of the Coosa and contiguous to the Cherokees, it became necessary to ascertain and establish the true boundary between these nations. In the body of the article it is said, that in the treaty of January, 1806, (already described as the *tenth compact*), "the United States have *recognised a claim* on the part of the Cherokee nation to the lands south of the Big Bend," &c.

ART. 2. "It is expressly agreed, on the part of the Cherokee nation, that the United States shall have the right to lay off, open, and have the free use of such road, or roads," as shall be needed to open a communication through the Cherokee country north of the boundary now fixed. The United States freely to navigate all the rivers and waters "within the Cherokee nation."

ART. 3. "In order to preclude any dispute hereafter, relative to the boundary line now established, it is hereby agreed, that *the Cherokee nation shall appoint two commissioners*, to accompany the commissioners already appointed on the part of the United States, to run the boundary," &c.

ART. 4. In order to avoid delay hereafter, when the President of the United States shall wish to open a new road, under the grant of the second article of this treaty, "the principal chief of the Cherokee nation shall appoint one commissioner, to accompany the commissioners appointed by the President," to lay off the road.

ART. 5. The United States agree to pay $25,500 to "individuals of the Cherokee nation," as an indemnity for losses sustained by them, from the march of the United States troops "*through that nation.*"

The treaty was duly ratified by President Madison and the Senate.

A very few remarks on this document will be sufficient.

The first article says, that the United States, in a treaty made ten years before, recognised a *claim* of the Cherokee nation to land south of the Big Bend of the Tennessee. What claim? Doubtless such claim as the Cherokees made. But they never made any partial, limited, or qualified claim to their lands. They never set up a title as tenants for the lives of the existing generation, or tenants for years, or tenants at will. They simply, and always, claimed the land as *their own*; and this claim the United States must have recognised, if they recognised any claim at all.

The fact was, that the article referred to, as containing a recognition of the Cherokee claim, was the one, by which the United States engaged to prevail on the Chickasaws to agree upon a certain boundary between them and the Cherokees. Thus, the friendly attempt to fix a boundary between these two Indian nations, was justly construed, in a treaty ten years afterwards, to be *a recognition of the claims of those nations, to the lands on each side of the boundary.*

By article second it is agreed, on the part of the Cherokee nation, that the United States *shall have the right* to lay off roads, in a certain part of the nation, and in a prescribed manner. Of course, it must be inferred, that the United States had not this right before; that the assent of the Cherokee nation was necessary to invest the United States with the right; and that it must, even when expressly granted, be exercised in the manner which the treaty prescribed. This article speaks, also, of rivers and waters, "*within the Cherokee nation*;" and stipulates, that the citizens of the United States may freely navigate these waters. On looking at the map of the Cherokee country, as it then existed, the reader will find, that beside the Hiwassee, the Costanawla, the Coosa, and many smaller streams, that noble river, the Tennessee, took a sweep of more than 150 miles through the Cherokee nation. There was good reason to wish for the privilege of navigating these waters; but how absurd to resort to the treaty-making power for the purpose of obtaining it, if the country really belonged to Georgia and the neighbouring states.

By article third and fourth, it appears that the Cherokee nation had a government, which the United States acknowledged, as being always in existence, and always competent to transact any national business.

Treaty of the Chickasaw council-house, or fourteenth Compact with the Cherokees.

This document was signed on the 14th of September, 1816. The title is important, and I must cite it at length.

"To perpetuate peace and friendship between the United States and the Cherokee tribe or nation of Indians, and to remove all future causes of dissention which may arise from indefinite territorial boundaries, the President of the United States of America, by Major-General Andrew Jackson, General David Meriwether, and Jesse Franklin, Esq. commissioners plenipotentiary on the one part, and the Cherokee delegation on the other, covenant and agree to the following articles and conditions, which, when approved by the Cherokee nation, and constitutionally ratified by the government of the United States, shall be binding on all parties."

It is always to be presumed, that the President of the United States will give a fair and natural construction to all public engagements made by the proper authority. There are special reasons, why the present incumbent of that high office should respect the document I am now considering, and a similar one, which was executed the following year.

The reasons for the treaty, assigned in the title above quoted, are good and sufficient reasons; and such as commend themselves to every man's heart and conscience. "To *perpetuate* peace and friendship" between neighbouring communities is a benevolent work, the importance of which much depends on the durability of the relation, to which such phraseology is applied; and to remove all future causes of dissention which may arise from "*indefinite territorial boundaries*," is a work scarcely less benevolent than the other. This is the very language which would be used on a similar subject, by Russia and Prussia, or any two contiguous nations in Europe.

Further, it appears by the very title, as well as by the subsequent proceedings, that this treaty, though made in the neighbourhood of the Cherokee country, and signed by fifteen chiefs, was not considered as binding, till it should be "approved by the Cherokee nation." When this should have been done, and the treaty should have been ratified by the government of the United States, it would be "*binding on all parties.*"

It is humiliating to be obliged to prove, that parties to a treaty are bound by it. To pretend the contrary is an utter perversion of reason and common sense. There are persons, however, to whom express covenants seem stronger than unavoidable implications. Such persons are requested to observe, that Major-General Andrew Jackson and his colleagues did expressly, in so many words, "*covenant and agree*," that the treaty should "*be binding on all parties.*" Why is it not binding then? Where is the promised perpetual peace, if the weaker party is to be outlawed? Where is the benefit of *definite territorial boundaries*, if these boundaries are not respected?

The following is a brief abstract of the treaty:—

ART. 1. 'Peace and friendship established.'

ART. 2. The western boundary described. It curtailed the Cherokee country on the south-west, and gave to the United States a tract of land now in the state of Alabama.

ART. 3. The Cherokees relinquish and cede the land just mentioned; and, in consideration thereof, the United States agree to pay $5000 in sixty days, and $6000 a year, for ten successive years.

ART. 4. The line to be plainly marked.

ART. 5. The Cherokee nation to meet the commissioners of the United States at Turkey-town, on the 28th of the same month, "there and then to *express their approbation, or not*, of the articles of this treaty;" but, if the nation did not assemble, it would be considered "*as a tacit ratification.*"

On this treaty I would observe, that there are several things in it worthy of special commendation, viz. the solicitude to avoid future difficulties; the uncommon care manifest in article fourth, (which a regard to brevity prevented my citing at large), to have the line of territory made plain; and the repeated and explicit acknowledgment that the Cherokees were to express their approbation of the treaty, before it would be binding. Of course they were to be dealt with as intelligent and moral beings, having rights of their own, and capable of judging in regard to the preservation of those rights.

It must be presumed, that the commissioners of the United States were at Turkey-town, on the 28th of September, the day appointed for the ratification; but whether the Cherokees were dilatory in assembling, or whether strong arguments were necessary to obtain their consent, does not appear. Six days afterwards the transaction was closed, and is proved by the following certificate:—

"Ratified at Turkey-town, by the whole Cherokee nation, in council assembled. In testimony whereof, the subscribing commissioners of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee nation, have hereto set their hands and seals, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
D. MERIWETHER, and
nine Cherokee chiefs, in the presence of the venerable Col. Meigs, two interpreters, and Major Gadsden, of the United States army, who subscribed as witnesses.

The treaty was ratified by President Madison and the Senate.

I close this number, by requesting all our public men to meditate upon the following words of a very sagacious king:—"*Remove not the old land-mark; and enter not into the fields of the fatherless*; that is, of the weak and defenceless; *for their Redeemer is mighty; he shall plead their cause with thee.*"

WILLIAM PENN.

From Meredith's Memorials.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

At a period when the operations of Russia attract the whole attention of the political world, it may be instructing—it certainly is curious to recal the strides towards mighty empire which that power has been making during the last three hundred years. In the year 1476, Ivan the Third, the last Grand Duke of Moscow, succeeded to patrimonial estates of—

	Geog. sq. miles.	Population.
	18,208	with 6,000,000
In 1505, he died, bequeathing	24,238	10,000,000
1535, died the 1st Czar, Vassili,	37,207	
1584, died Ivan IV.	144,040	12,000,000
1598, died Feodor I.	150,414	
1645, died Michael Romanof,	237,933	14,000,000
1676, died Alexis,	267,116	
1689, succeeded Peter I.	271,371	15,000,000
1725, died Peter the Great,	280,379	20,000,000
1740, died Empress Anne,	325,567	
1762, succeeded Catharine II.	325,609	25,000,000
1795, died Catharine,	335,616	36,000,000

In 1815, died Alexander, bequeathing to his successor, Nicholas I. a territory of 5,879,900 superficial square miles, and a population of 58,000,000 of souls! constituting an addition to the latter (in a short career of conquest, begun and ended within little more than one quarter of a century) of *twenty-two millions!* We may throw in another two millions, at least, for the natural increase of the Russian population, conjointly with the forced increase of subjects pilfered from the Persian crown, during the three years of modest pretension preferred by the present autocrat.

To this plain statement we may add Balbi's recent estimate of the Muscovite empire:—

Superfices in square miles,	5,912,900
Population,	60,000,000
Revenue,	16,000,000
National Debt,	52,000,000
Army and Navy,	1,039,000
Ships of War,	130

Though it may not altogether comport with the subject mooted in the foregoing details, it is at least germane to the popular excitement of the present hour, that we should show how very different is the relation in which Turkey now stands to Russia, to that in which she stood when the Muscovite first sought the honour of her acquaintance.—*Tempora mutatur cum illis!* Anno 1490. The year in which Columbus discovered America, was the year during which a species of distant acquaintance began between the Russian and Ottoman. At this time, Ivan the Third employed Girai to make the first overtures to Sultan Bajazet, by whom they were met with this laconic remark—"If the prince of Moscow be thy brother, of course he is mine also." A short time after came an autograph from Ivan to the Sultan, vindicating his friend, Girai, from certain calumnies. Anno 1514. The Czar Vassili sent Alexejew, one of his officers, with assurance of amity to Selim the First; and commanded him to say—"Our fathers lived on terms of brotherly unity; what reason is there that we, their sons, should not do likewise?" He was also directed not to throw himself upon the floor, but to keep his hands crossed upon his breast, to deliver the presents intrusted to him, and to ask after the Sultan's health; but not unless the latter should have previously made a similar inquiry as to that of the grand duke. This was the Selim, in whose time it grew into a common term of malediction, "Heaven grant you may be sultan Selim's grand vizier!" Because, says Ali, his historian, Selim's viziers were oftentimes limited to a month's sway, and then delivered over to the executioner; for which reason it was customary for all the viziers appointed during his reign to carry their last will in their bosoms: and they deemed themselves new born creatures, whenever they brought away their heads upon their shoulders after they had had an audience of him! It may be interesting to our readers to know, that the census of 1821 states the population of St. Petersburgh at 422,166; of which 297,445 were males, and 124,721 females.

FRENCH LIBERTY.

A French editor congratulates himself upon the freedom of opinion and of the press in his country. "The word," says he, "which you would not have written without tremor in 1813, you may speak to-day against the king himself, and nothing will come of it. In a coffee house or a theatre, thunder against the government; all the world approves you; and if a base spy come about you, to live by the pickings of your discourse, crush him, and the tribunals will hardly ask of you what you have done with his bones. If this is not liberty, gentlemen, go to England; transport yourselves to the United States; and then come back and tell us in what country they breathe a better air of independence than in France."

The Revue Encyclopedique, for April, has a long notice of the Cherokee Phœnix, which is spoken of as a great literary curiosity, and an unexpected indication of the progress of intellect among the Cherokees.—"Judging from their *debut* among civilised nations," says the writer, "they will not have a very toilsome noviciate to undergo.—Thanks to the near example of the United States, they are adopting the principles and habits of a free people, at once and unimpeded."

Decline of Theatres.—The New-York Journal of Commerce states, that in 1827, that city had four theatres and two circusses in full operation. Of the three now existing, but one can be supported the ensuing season, and two are to be closed. There is to be no circus. Since 1827, two theatres and one circus have been burnt. In Boston, we have two theatres; one only can be sustained, and that we believe but poorly.—*Boston paper.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	150 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	8 50a9 00
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	6 50a7 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	12 75a13 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	10 75a11 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 88a6 00	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 75a5 88	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	4 00a4 25	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 12a	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 12a1 16	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	65a70	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	58a60	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	51a55	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.			
City Banks,	par	Newark Insur. Comp.	par
Except Franklin	broken	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Dutchess County	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Monmouth	broken
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Franklin	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Hoboken	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Paterson	do
Do. Commercial	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	State, Trenton	do
Middle District	do	All others	1-2
Orange County	1-2	*Pennsylvania.*	
Catskill	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Troy	do	Chester County	1-2
Farmers', Troy*	do	Delaware County	do
Mohawk	do	Reading	3-4
Geneva	3-4	York	1
Utica	do	Pittsburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Gettysburgh	do
Auburn	do	Chambersburgh	do
Ontario	do	Carlisle	do
Central	do	Lancaster	do
Chenango	do	Greensburgh	5
Rochester	do	Brownville	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	Silver-Lake	25
Jefferson County	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	*Maryland.*	
Ningara	broken	Baltimore banks	1-2
Plattsburgh	do	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Greene county	do	Snowhill	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Princess Ann	do
Maine.		Cumberland	do
Bath	10	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Waterville	do	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Castine	broken	Bank of Columbia	25
Wiscasset	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Kennebec	do	Franklin	do
Passamaquoddy	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*Virginia.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*North-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank	3-4	All the Banks	5
Exeter	10	*South-Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Vermont.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	All the Banks	5
Massachusetts.		*Ohio.*	
Berkshire bank	broken	Chilicothe	5
Essex, Salem	do	Marietta	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Steubenville	do
All others	1-2	Farmers & Mec.	do
Connecticut.		Lancaster	do
Norwich Bank	par	St. Clairsville	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Mount-Pleasant	do
Derby	do	Western Reserve	do
Thames	5-8	Columbus	do
All others	1-2	All others uncert. or	broken
Rhode-Island.		*Miscellaneous.*	
Pawtucket	stopped	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others	1-2	Michigan	2
New-Jersey.		Detroit	broken
State, Newark	par	Upper-Canada, York	3
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Kingston	broken
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Quebec	3
		Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of JOHN OSBURN; at the offices of E. S. COZIER or JOHN PARSONS, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,

H. W. OSBURN.

Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility; Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co. H. STORRS & Co. Dr. M. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. A. HITCHCOCK, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. NEWEL SMITH, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34

August 25, 1829. G. MARSHALL.

DE LA MONTERAT'S COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

FOR the cure of *Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood,* and *Pulmonary Affections of every kind*; the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumptions, and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

To all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary, to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article, they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

The following certificates just received from highly respectable gentlemen will show its value:—

Baltimore County, Feb. 14th, 1829.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowlege the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it. I will, therefore, as briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending physician; during which time I have consulted many physicians, and taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued to do so for several days in succession; and on the 14th of the same month was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months, until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit; and having accidentally heard of this specific, I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken. But in this I was happily disappointed. At my lowest state I commenced the use of this specific. I took the first dose at night, in a little herb tea sweetened, which threw me into a gentle perspiration, and procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine as directed, and in about five days my cough was stopped, and I have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN R. ELLICOTT.

Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.

MESSRS. BOYD & HIGGINS—Gentlemen—It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address you, for the public good, and to inform you of the work of divine Providence, through the agency of your valuable medicine, called De La Monterat's Vegetable Specific. I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room, attended by two of the ablest physicians in the county, who finding my complaint a consumption, abandoned me to the will of Providence. I heard of your medicine, and purchased two bottles, which I imagined did me good. I therefore purchased two more, which, to the astonishment of my friends and doctors, have performed a perfect cure.

With due respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JACOB RANDSKOM.

The above Medicine is kept for sale by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. *June* 23, 1829. 25

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

JUST received, *Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour-Stomach Pills.*—Indigestion or sour-stomach is acknowledged by medical writers to be a complaint of a stubborn kind, at all times very difficult to cure. This is sufficiently illustrated in the disappointment of those who unfortunately suffer under it, as they for the most part find, after having tried many things to little or no purpose, that they are at last obliged to use for perhaps the remainder of life, such articles as can at best but palliate the disease. Under such circumstances, any medicine capable of removing the complaint, must surely be an article highly deserving the attention of all those who are afflicted with it. The proprietor of these Pills is therefore happy in offering to the afflicted an invaluable medicine, the success of which has never been equalled for the cure of dyspepsia in its most complicated forms: such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up water which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, or what is commonly called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or dizziness, disturbed sleep, &c. Whoever applies these Pills in the above disease according to the directions, will never be disappointed, as they have never once been known to fail in producing a radical and permanent cure. The use of a single box will convince the most unbelieving of their efficacy. They will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion that tone and vigour, which is absolutely necessary to the well being of the animal economy.

The above valuable Medicine is for sale by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. *June* 23, 1829. 26

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the person so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged, that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity & Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.

August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked *one* one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysteries, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart